# 1. 分析数据 ¶

# (1) 导入必要库

## In [1]:

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
#%matplotlib inline
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

# (2) 导入数据

### In [2]:

```
df_raw = pd. read_csv("datasets/原始数据.csv")
```

# (3) 观察数据

In [3]:

df\_raw

Out[3]:

	区县	常住人 口 (万 人)	出生 率 (‰)	GDP(亿 元)	义务教育 投入	年份	教育财政 拨款情况 (万元)	高中在校 学生人均 经费情况 (元)	中等职业 学校在校 学生人均 经费情况 (元)	初中在校 学生人均 经费情况 (元)	<b>小</b> 号经
0	浦东新区	568.15	NaN	16013.00	NaN	2022	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
1	闵 行 区	268.88	NaN	2880.11	NaN	2022	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
2	宝山区	227.19	4.23	1771.20	NaN	2022	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
3	松江区	195.45	5.44	1750.12	NaN	2022	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
4	嘉定区	186.34	NaN	2768.30	NaN	2022	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
120	金 山 区	80.51	NaN	801.56	109555.5	2016	183658.3	45700.37	35174.54	35921.45	27
121	松 江 区	176.48	10.83	1040.45	151387.6	2016	270169.0	47451.67	35627.77	33183.82	22
122	青浦区	121.49	8.66	940.01	124050.0	2016	205813.7	43136.66	46450.95	33681.62	3(
123	奉贤区	116.74	7.40	729.30	143078.8	2016	214711.5	42102.77	28808.14	36366.51	27
124	崇明区	69.89	5.35	295.29	118952.5	2016	187441.8	55308.80	41990.52	53513.03	4 <sup>-</sup>

125 rows × 17 columns

我们可以用到"常住人口(万人)"、"出生率(‰)"、"GDP(亿元)"、"在园幼儿(万人)"、"小学生(万人)"、"初中生(万人)"这六个特征,同时通过计算获得"义务教育经费(万元)"数据作为模型样本标签。

## (4) 计算义务教育经费

先计算各个阶段的教育经费。

### In [4]:

#### Out[4]:

	教育财政拨款情况 (万元)	幼儿园教育经费 (万元)	小学教育经费 (万元)	初中教育经费 (万元)	高中教育经费 (万元)
37	506638.42	181431.9820	248979.0204	80959.3610	35115.3344
38	449801.73	188178.0660	211574.7356	149880.5361	57347.5320
39	405118.14	188121.2619	196946.4840	143436.0460	48611.8182
40	347942.26	97909.1764	166036.1505	131238.7266	71632.0938
42	314102.29	98829.7236	123575.5812	89196.3840	36411.3035

再将小学和初中的教育经费相加,获得义务教育经费;并去除缺数据的样本,重置行号,最终用df\_curated变量表示。

### In [5]:

```
df_curated = df_raw[["区县","年份","常住人口(万人)","出生率(‰)","GDP(亿元)","在园幼儿(万人 "初中生(万人)","小学教育经费(万元)","初中教育经费(万元)"]]
[df_raw["小学教育经费(万元)"].notna() & df_raw["初中教育经费(万元)"].notna()]
df_curated["义务教育经费(万元)"] = df_curated["小学教育经费(万元)"] + df_curated["初中教育经df_curated.dropna(inplace=True)
df_curated.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
df_curated.head()
```

### Out[5]:

	区县	年份	常住人 口 (万 人)	出 生 率 (‰)	GDP (亿 元)	在园 幼儿 (万 人)	小学 生 (万 人)	初中 生 (万 人)	小学教育经 费(万元)	初中教育经 费(万元)	义务教育经 费 (万元)
0	宝山区	2021	225.01	4.43	1725.56	5.35	7.59	1.91	248979.0204	80959.3610	329938.3814
1	松 江 区	2021	193.88	5.59	1782.28	5.10	7.22	3.33	211574.7356	149880.5361	361455.2717
2	奉贤区	2021	114.71	4.14	1300.00	2.54	3.66	1.92	123575.5812	89196.3840	212771.9652
3	徐汇区	2020	111.31	5.17	2176.73	2.49	4.78	2.97	147392.4472	142103.5110	289495.9582
4	长宁区	2020	69.31	4.69	1561.17	1.25	2.29	1.34	74358.4984	70785.9690	145144.4674
4											•

## 选择合适的列用于构建模型:

### In [6]:

df\_train = df\_curated[["常住人口(万人)","出生率(‰)","GDP(亿元)","在园幼儿(万人)","小学生 "初中生(万人)","义务教育经费(万元)"]].dropna().reset\_index(drop=True)df\_train.head()

#### Out[6]:

	常住人口(万 人)	出生率 (‰)	GDP(亿 元)	在园幼儿 (万人)	小学生(万 人)	初中生(万 人)	义务教育经费 (万 元)
0	225.01	4.43	1725.56	5.35	7.59	1.91	329938.3814
1	193.88	5.59	1782.28	5.10	7.22	3.33	361455.2717
2	114.71	4.14	1300.00	2.54	3.66	1.92	212771.9652
3	111.31	5.17	2176.73	2.49	4.78	2.97	289495.9582
4	69.31	4.69	1561.17	1.25	2.29	1.34	145144.4674

## In [7]:

df\_train.describe()

### Out[7]:

	常住人口 (万人)	出生率(‰)	GDP (亿 元)	在园幼儿 (万人)	小学生 (万人)	初中生 (万人)	义务教育经费 (万元)
count	46.000000	46.000000	46.000000	46.000000	46.000000	46.000000	46.000000
mean	148.631087	6.560435	1543.412174	3.587391	4.865435	1.944130	240355.275343
std	57.010882	1.645705	659.335288	1.882391	2.331285	0.570643	79729.986469
min	63.790000	3.620000	295.290000	0.900000	1.550000	1.100000	129333.699400
25%	114.245000	5.275000	1167.987500	2.532500	3.415000	1.620000	179084.907200
50%	128.815000	6.410000	1576.210000	2.685000	4.225000	1.825000	217514.156050
75%	193.152500	7.712500	2082.882500	5.082500	6.555000	2.317500	279529.017625
max	265.350000	10.750000	2608.120000	7.490000	10.300000	3.330000	451621.206000

## In [8]:

df\_train.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 46 entries, 0 to 45
Data columns (total 7 columns):

# Column Non-Null Count Dtype

常住人口 (万人) 0 46 non-null float64 出生率(‰) 1 46 non-null float64 2 GDP (亿元) 46 non-null float64 3 在园幼儿(万人) 46 non-null float64 4 小学生(万人) 46 non-null float64 初中生 (万人) 46 non-null float64 义务教育经费(万元) 46 non-null float64

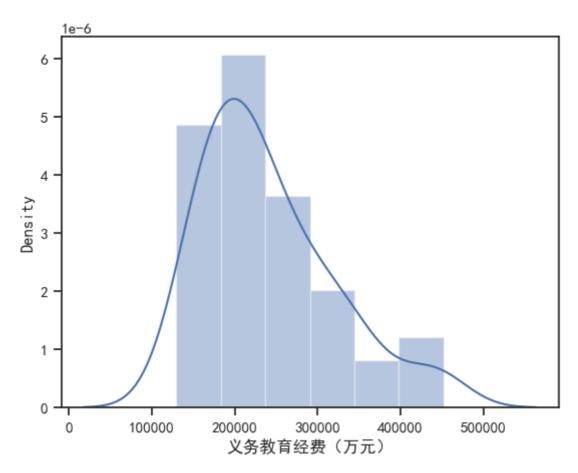
dtypes: float64(7) memory usage: 2.6 KB

## 查看目标字段分布:

## In [9]:

## Out[9]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='义务教育经费(万元)', ylabel='Density'>



分布偏左,后续会通过自然对数函数进行转换,以尽量服从正态分布。

使用热力图查看字段间的相关性:

## In [10]:



颜色越浅表示相关性越强。该热力图显示"义务教育经费(万元)"与其它六个特征都具有较强的相关性。

## 2. 特征工程

# (1) 读取数据

### In [11]:

raw\_df = df\_train

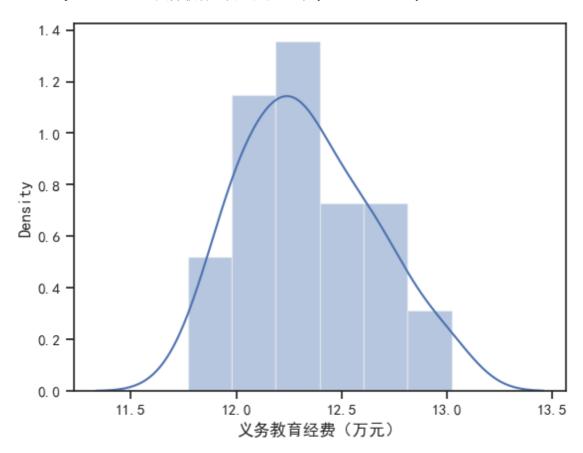
# (2) 尝试对标签列进行转换,使之尽量呈正态分布

## In [12]:

```
y_train = np. loglp(raw_df['义务教育经费(万元)'])
sns. distplot(y_train)
```

## Out[12]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='义务教育经费(万元)', ylabel='Density'>



## 新增log结果列,并取名为label:

## In [13]:

```
raw_df["label"] = y_train
raw_df.head()
```

## Out[13]:

	常住人口 (万人)	出生率 (‰)	GDP (亿 元)	在园幼儿 (万人)	小学生 (万人)	初中生 (万人)	义务教育经费 (万元)	label
0	225.01	4.43	1725.56	5.35	7.59	1.91	329938.3814	12.706664
1	193.88	5.59	1782.28	5.10	7.22	3.33	361455.2717	12.797896
2	114.71	4.14	1300.00	2.54	3.66	1.92	212771.9652	12.267981
3	111.31	5.17	2176.73	2.49	4.78	2.97	289495.9582	12.575900
4	69.31	4.69	1561.17	1.25	2.29	1.34	145144.4674	11.885492

## (2) 复制出新dataframe, 用于特征工程

### In [14]:

```
raw_train_df = raw_df.copy()
```

## (3) 标准化数据

仅对非标签列进行标准化,使用z-score标准分数。

### In [15]:

### Out[15]:

```
Index(['常住人口(万人)','出生率(‰)','GDP(亿元)','在园幼儿(万人)','小学生(万人)','初中生(万人)'], dtype='object')
```

### In [16]:

```
numeric_col_mean = raw_train_df.loc[:, numeric_cols].mean()
numeric_col_std = raw_train_df.loc[:, numeric_cols].std()
```

### In [17]:

```
numeric_col_mean
```

### Out[17]:

```
常住人口(万人) 148.631087
出生率(‰) 6.560435
GDP(亿元) 1543.412174
在园幼儿(万人) 3.587391
小学生(万人) 4.865435
初中生(万人) 1.944130
dtype: float64
```

#### atype: 110ato1

### In [18]:

```
numeric_col_std
```

### Out[18]:

```
常住人口(万人) 57.010882
出生率(%) 1.645705
GDP(亿元) 659.335288
在园幼儿(万人) 1.882391
小学生(万人) 2.331285
初中生(万人) 0.570643
dtype: float64
```

## In [19]:

```
 raw\_train\_df. loc[:, numeric\_cols] = (raw\_train\_df. loc[:, numeric\_cols] - numeric\_col\_mean) / numerraw\_train\_df["label"] = y\_train
```

## 去除原来的"义务教育经费(万元)"列:

### In [20]:

```
raw_train_df.drop(columns=["义务教育经费(万元)"], inplace=True)
raw_train_df.head()
```

### Out[20]:

	常住人口(万 人)	出生率 (‰)	GDP (亿 元)	在园幼儿(万 人)	小学生 (万 人)	初中生(万 人)	label
0	1.339725	-1.294542	0.276260	0.936367	1.168697	-0.059810	12.706664
1	0.793689	-0.589677	0.362286	0.803557	1.009986	2.428610	12.797896
2	-0.594993	-1.470758	-0.369178	-0.556415	-0.517069	-0.042286	12.267981
3	-0.654631	-0.844887	0.960540	-0.582977	-0.036647	1.797743	12.575900
4	-1.391332	-1.136555	0.026933	-1.241714	-1.104728	-1.058683	11.885492

# 3. 建立模型

# (1) 准备样本

构建验证样本集,用于后续验证模型效果:

### In [21]:

```
revised_train_df = raw_train_df.copy()

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
#revised_train_df, revised_test_df = train_test_split(verify_df, test_size=0.2)
_, revised_test_df = train_test_split(raw_train_df, test_size=0.2)

y_train = revised_train_df.pop("label")
revised_train_df.head()
```

## Out[21]:

	常住人口(万 人)	出生率 (‰)	GDP(亿 元)	在园幼儿(万 人)	小学生(万 人)	初中生(万 人)
0	1.339725	-1.294542	0.276260	0.936367	1.168697	-0.059810
1	0.793689	-0.589677	0.362286	0.803557	1.009986	2.428610
2	-0.594993	-1.470758	-0.369178	-0.556415	-0.517069	-0.042286
3	-0.654631	-0.844887	0.960540	-0.582977	-0.036647	1.797743
4	-1.391332	-1.136555	0.026933	-1.241714	-1.104728	-1.058683

## 输出测试样本,便于直观观察模型计算结果:

## In [22]:

```
y_test = revised_test_df.pop("label")
revised_test_df
```

## Out[22]:

	常住人口(万 人)	出生率 (‰)	GDP (亿 元)	在园幼儿(万 人)	小学生(万 人)	初中生(万 人)
44	-0.559386	0.510155	-1.234747	-0.482042	-0.461306	0.220575
5	-0.427657	-1.245931	0.854221	-0.487354	-0.285437	0.711249
13	-0.687081	-0.170404	0.860864	-0.593602	-0.126726	1.534881
31	-0.303295	0.364321	0.349728	-0.492667	-0.564253	-0.007238
10	-0.376965	-0.796275	-0.529931	-0.407668	-0.615727	-0.287624
7	1.313590	-0.996797	0.053187	1.069177	1.061460	-0.550485
43	-0.476069	1.275784	-0.915167	-0.561728	-0.555674	-0.480388
3	-0.654631	-0.844887	0.960540	-0.582977	-0.036647	1.797743
28	-0.586398	-0.522836	-1.064575	-0.529853	-0.632885	-0.235051
11	-0.605868	-1.331000	-0.535725	-0.545790	-0.572832	-0.235051

```
In [23]:
```

```
y_train.head()
```

### Out[23]:

```
0 12. 706664

1 12. 797896

2 12. 267981

3 12. 575900

4 11. 885492
```

Name: label, dtype: float64

# (2) 线性回归

我们选取岭回归 (Ridge Regression)。

### In [24]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
```

通过cross val score选择超参alpha。

### In [25]:

```
alphas = np. logspace(-2, 1, 20)
alphas
```

### Out[25]:

#### In [26]:

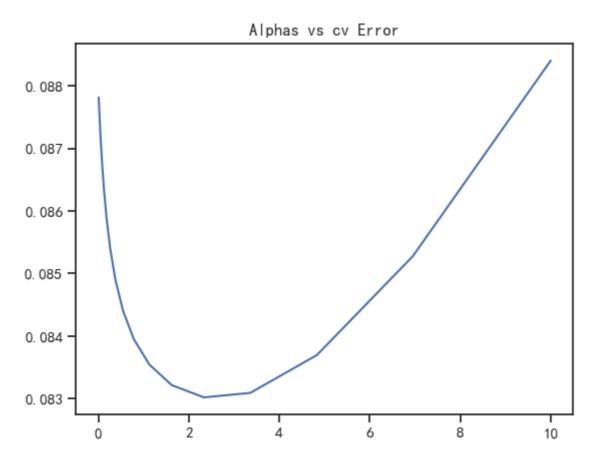
```
X_train = revised_train_df.values
test_scores=[]
for alpha in alphas:
    ridge_es = Ridge(alpha)
    test_score = np.sqrt(-cross_val_score(ridge_es, X_train, y_train, cv=10, scoring='neg_mean_s
    test_scores.append(np.mean(test_score))
```

## In [27]:

```
plt.plot(alphas, test_scores)
plt.title('Alphas vs cv Error')
```

### Out[27]:

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Alphas vs cv Error')



## In [28]:

```
minpos = test_scores.index(min(test_scores))
print(alphas[minpos])
```

2. 3357214690901213

由上图可知超参alphas取2.34时错误率最低。

## (3) 非线性回归

我们选择随机森林 (Random Forest)。

### In [29]:

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
```

随机森林由多个超参,我们通过GridSearchCV进行网格搜索。

### In [30]:

## Out[30]:

```
{'max_features': 5, 'n_estimators': 40}
```

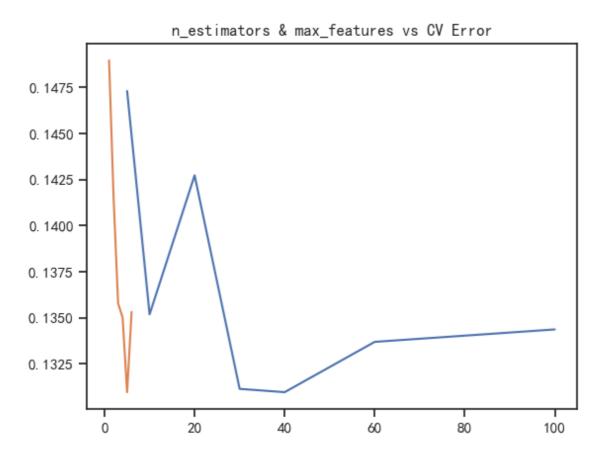
由结果可知,超参n\_estimators=40, max\_features=5时错误率最低。画图确认下。

### In [31]:

```
n estimators = [5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 100]
test_scores = []
for n in n_estimators:
    rf_es = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=n, max_features=5, random_state=20)
    test_score = np.sqrt(-cross_val_score(rf_es, X_train, y_train, cv=3, scoring='neg_mean_squar
    test_scores.append(np.mean(test_score))
plt.plot(n estimators, test scores)
plt.title("n_estimator vs CV Error")
max features = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
test_scores = []
for m in max features:
    rf_es = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=40, max_features=m, random_state=20)
    test_score = np.sqrt(-cross_val_score(rf_es, X_train, y_train, cv=3, scoring='neg_mean_squar
    test_scores.append(np.mean(test_score))
plt.plot(max features, test scores)
plt.title("n_estimators & max_features vs CV Error")
```

### Out[31]:

Text (0.5, 1.0, 'n\_estimators & max\_features vs CV Error')



从上图可知,通过GridSearchCV进行网格搜索的确可以获得最有的超参。

# (4) 集成学习

通过集成两个模型的预测值取平均值,以提高泛化能力。

### In [32]:

```
ridge = Ridge(alpha=2.34)
rf = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=40, max_features=5)
ridge.fit(X_train, y_train)
rf.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

## Out[32]:

RandomForestRegressor(max features=5, n estimators=40)

### 验证测试样本:

### In [33]:

```
X_test = revised_test_df.values
train_score_ridge = ridge.score(X_train, y_train)
test_score_ridge = ridge.score(X_test, y_test)
print(f"岭回归训练集预测分数{train_score_ridge}, 测试集预测分数{test_score_ridge}")

train_score_rf = rf.score(X_train, y_train)
test_score_rf = rf.score(X_test, y_test)
print(f'随机森林训练集预测分数{train_score_rf}, 测试集预测分数{test_score_rf}')

ridge_predict = ridge.predict(X_test)
rf_predict = rf.predict(X_test)
y_ridge = np.expml(ridge_predict)
y_rf = np.expml(rf_predict)
```

岭回归训练集预测分数0.940256241614267,测试集预测分数0.9216924553679973 随机森林训练集预测分数0.988094553782405,测试集预测分数0.9845917677390525

### 使用两模型预测值的均值作为最终预测值,并计算R^2分值:

#### In [34]:

```
y_final = (y_ridge+y_rf)/2
y_test_ori = np. expml(y_test. values)
from sklearn. metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
print("根均方误差(RMSE): {}".format(np. sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test_ori, y_final))))
print("R^2 score: {}".format(r2_score(y_test_ori, y_final)))
```

根均方误差(RMSE): 9192.753877462712 R<sup>2</sup> score: 0.9645709679639592

# (5) 比对预测结果

#### 构建验证集:

### In [35]:

```
df_final = df_curated.copy()
verify_df = raw_train_df.copy()
verify_df.drop(columns=["label"], inplace=True)
X_verify = verify_df.values
ridge_predict = ridge.predict(X_verify)
rf_predict = rf.predict(X_verify)
y_ridge = np.expm1(ridge_predict)
y_rf = np.expm1(rf_predict)
y_final = (y_ridge+y_rf)/2
```

### 计算预测差额及百分比:

### In [36]:

```
df_final['预测义务教育经费(万元)'] = y_final.tolist()
df_final['预测差额(万元)'] = df_final['义务教育经费(万元)'] - df_final['预测义务教育经费(万
df_final['预测差额百分比'] = df_final['预测差额(万元)'] / df_final['义务教育经费(万元)'] * 1
df_final.head()
```

### Out[36]:

	区县	年份	常住人 口 (万 人)	出 生 率 (‰)	GDP (亿 元)	在园 幼儿 (万 人)	小学 生 (万 人)	初中 生 (万 人)	小学教育经 费(万元)	初中教育经 费(万元)	义务教育经 费(万元)
0	宝山区	2021	225.01	4.43	1725.56	5.35	7.59	1.91	248979.0204	80959.3610	329938.3814
1	松 江 区	2021	193.88	5.59	1782.28	5.10	7.22	3.33	211574.7356	149880.5361	361455.2717
2	奉 贤 区	2021	114.71	4.14	1300.00	2.54	3.66	1.92	123575.5812	89196.3840	212771.9652
3	徐汇区	2020	111.31	5.17	2176.73	2.49	4.78	2.97	147392.4472	142103.5110	289495.9582
4	长宁区	2020	69.31	4.69	1561.17	1.25	2.29	1.34	74358.4984	70785.9690	145144.4674
4											•

## (5) 各区各年份义务教育经费多寡走势分析

### In [37]:

```
year_min = df_final['年份'].min()
year_max = df_final['年份'].max()
years = year_max - year_min + 1
districts = df_final['区县'].unique()
districts_count = len(districts)
```

### In [38]:

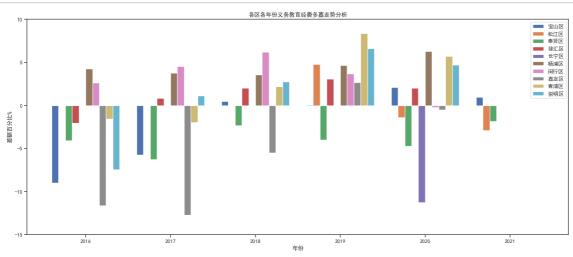
```
width = 0.8
width = total_width / districts_count
x = np.arange(years)
x = x - (total_width - width) / 2 + year_min

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(20,8))
ax.set(ylabel='差额百分比%',xlabel='年份', title='各区各年份义务教育经费多寡走势分析', ylim=(-15)

for idx, dist in enumerate(districts):
    dist_values = [0] * years
    for y_idx in range(years):
        year = year_min + y_idx
        row = df_final[(df_final['区長'] == dist) & (df_final['年份'] == year)]['预测差额百分比'
        dist_values[y_idx] = row[0] if len(row) > 0 else 0

bar_container = ax.bar(x + width * idx, dist_values, width=width, label=dist)

plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



# 分析结论

- 杨浦、闵行的义务教育经费持续较高。嘉定、奉贤经费持续较低。徐汇、青浦、崇明经费近年有所提升。松江经费近年有所降低。
- 2. 中心城区的数据偏少。最近两年的数据缺失。可以进一步完善。

# 参考链接

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hans/%E7%9A%AE%E5%B0%94%E9%80%8A%E7%A7%AF%E7%9F%A9%E7%9B%B8%E5%85%B3%E (https://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-

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4

z-score标准化分数: https://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-

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numpy.logspace: <a href="https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/generated/numpy.logspace.html">https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/generated/numpy.logspace.html</a>)

cross\_val\_score: https://scikit-

<u>learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.model\_selection.cross\_val\_score.html (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.model\_selection.cross\_val\_score.html)</u>

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<u>learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.model\_selection.GridSearchCV.html (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.model\_selection.GridSearchCV.html)</u>

Ridge: <a href="https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear\_model.Ridge.html">https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear\_model.Ridge.html</a> (<a href="https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear\_model.Ridge.html">https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear\_model.Ridge.html</a>)

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<u>learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.ensemble.RandomForestRegressor.html (https://scikitlearn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.ensemble.RandomForestRegressor.html)</u>

R2\_score: <a href="https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.metrics.r2\_score.html">https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.metrics.r2\_score.html</a> (<a href="https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.metrics.r2\_score.html">https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.metrics.r2\_score.html</a> (<a href="https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.metrics.r2">https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.metrics.r2</a> score.html)

In [ ]:			